

Safety data sheet

SECTION 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Code: C5104
Product name: MAX - TRASPARENTE ACRILICO OPACO

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Intended use: acrylic Clearcoat. Professional use only.

Uses advised against: no one in particular

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name: ILPA ADESIVI SRL
Full address: Via Ferorelli, 4
District and Country: 70132 BARI (BARI)
ITALIA
Tel. + 39 0805383837
Fax + 39 0805377807

e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet: aborricelli@ilpa.it

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to: + 39 3355405598 (Technical support - 8,00 - 17,00 - LUN-VEN; MON-FRI)(Italian time zone)
Safety Executive (HSE) Chemicals Regulation Directorate 5S.1 Redgrave Court, Merton Road, Bootle, Merseyside. L20 7HS.
Phone: +44 151 9513317

SECTION 2. Hazards identification.

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture.

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of EC Regulation 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments. Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

Flammable liquid, category 2	H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Reproductive toxicity, category 2	H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Eye irritation, category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

2.2. Label elements.

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words:

Danger

Hazard statements:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
EUH208 Contains:
 METHYL METHACRYLATE

May produce an allergic reaction.

Precautionary statements:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260 Do not breathe dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P280 Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection.
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention.
P370+P378 In case of fire: use carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder to extinguish.

Contains: TOLUENE
 N-BUTYL ACETATE

2.3. Other hazards.

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients.

3.1. Substances.

Information not relevant.

3.2. Mixtures.

Contains:

Identification.	Conc. %.	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP).
N-BUTYL ACETATE		
CAS. 123-86-4	42,5 - 45	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066

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EC. 204-658-1

INDEX. 607-025-00-1

Reg. no. 01-2119485493-29

TOLUENE

CAS. 108-88-3

8 - 9

Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Repr. 2
H361d, Asp. Tox. 1 H304,
STOT RE 2 H373, Skin Irrit. 2
H315, STOT SE 3 H336

EC. 203-625-9

INDEX. 601-021-00-3

Reg. no. 01-2119471310-51

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

CAS. 1330-20-7

8 - 9

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox.
4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332,
Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE
2 H373, Eye Irrit. 2 H319,
Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3
H335, Note C

EC. 215-535-7

INDEX. 601-022-00-9

Reg. no. 01-2119488216-32

CYCLOHEXANONE

CAS. 108-94-1

2 - 2,5

Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox.
4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H312,
Acute Tox. 4 H332, Eye Dam.
1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315

EC. 203-631-1

INDEX. 606-010-00-7

Reg. no. 01-2119453616-35

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

CAS. 108-65-6

0,8 - 0,9

Flam. Liq. 3 H226

EC. 203-603-9

INDEX. 607-195-00-7

Reg. no. 01-2119475791-29

METHYL METHACRYLATE

CAS. 80-62-6

0,3 - 0,35

Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Skin Irrit. 2
H315, STOT SE 3 H335, Skin
Sens. 1 H317, Note D

EC. 201-297-1

INDEX. 607-035-00-6

Reg. no. 01-2119452498-28

ETHYLBENZENE

CAS. 100-41-4

0,1 - 0,15

Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox.
4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304,
STOT RE 2 H373, Aquatic
Chronic 3 H412

EC. 202-849-4

INDEX. 601-023-00-4

Reg. no. 01-2119489370-35

Note: Upper limit is not included into the range.

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

SECTION 4. First aid measures.

4.1. Description of first aid measures.

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention immediately.

INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Do not administer anything not explicitly authorised by a doctor.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES FOR THE FIRST RESCUE WORKERS: for PPE (personal protection equipment) required for first aid refer to section 8.2 of this safety data sheet.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed.

For symptoms and effects caused by the contained substances, see chap. 11.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.

Information not available.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures.

5.1. Extinguishing media.

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture.

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.

METHYL METHACRYLATE: heat may cause the product to polymerise, which could lead to explosion.

5.3. Advice for firefighters.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures.

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

6.2. Environmental precautions.

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Check incompatibility for container material in section 7. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections.

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage.

7.1. Precautions for safe handling.

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Vapours may catch fire and an explosion may occur; vapour accumulation is therefore to be avoided by leaving windows and doors open and ensuring good cross ventilation. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. When performing transfer operations involving large containers, connect to an earthing system and wear antistatic footwear. Vigorous stirring and flow through the tubes and equipment may cause the formation and accumulation of electrostatic charges. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers with caution as they may be pressurised. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Store in a well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

7.3. Specific end use(s).

No use other than specified in Section 1.2 of this safety data sheet.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection.

8.1. Control parameters.

Regulatory References:

AUS	Österreich	Grenzwerteverordnung 2011 - GKV 2011
BEL	Belgique	AR du 11/3/2002. La liste est mise à jour pour 2010
BGR	България	МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ТРУДА И СОЦИАЛНАТА ПОЛИТИКА МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ЗДРАВЕОПАЗВАНЕТО НАРЕДБА No 13 от 30 декември 2003 г
CHE	Suisse / Schweiz	Valeurs limites d'exposition aux postes de travail 2012. / Grenzwerte am Arbeitsplatz
CYP	Κύπρος	Κ.Δ.Π. 268/2001; Κ.Δ.Π. 55/2004; Κ.Δ.Π. 295/2007; Κ.Δ.Π. 70/2012
CZE	Česká Republika	Nářízení vlády č. 361/2007 Sb. kterým se stanoví podmínky ochrany zdraví při práci
DEU	Deutschland	MAK-und BAT-Werte-Liste 2012
DNK	Danmark	Graensevaerdier per stoffer og materialer
ESP	España	INSHT - Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2015
EST	Eesti	Töökeskkonna keemiliste ohutegurite piirnormid 1. Vastu võetud 18.09.2001 nr 293 RT I 2001, 77, 460 - Redaktsiooni jõustumise kp: 01.01.2008
FIN	Suomi	HTP-arvot 2012. Haitallisiksi tunnetut pitoisuudet - Sosiaali- ja terveystieteiden tutkimuskeskuksen julkaisu 2012:5
FRA	France	JORF n°0109 du 10 mai 2012 page 8773 texte n° 102
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits
GRC	Ελλάδα	ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΕΩΣ -ΤΕΥΧΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟ Αρ. Φύλλου 19 - 9 Φεβρουαρίου 2012
HRV	Hrvatska	NN13/09 - Ministarstvo gospodarstva, rada i poduzetništva
HUN	Magyarország	50/2011. (XII. 22.) NGM rendelet a munkahelyek kémiai biztonságáról
IRL	Éire	Code of Practice Chemical Agent Regulations 2011
ITA	Italia	Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81
LTU	Lietuva	DĖL LIETUVOS HIGIENOS NORMOS HN 23:2007 CHEMINIŲ MEDŽIAGŲ 2007 m. spalio 15 d. Nr. V-827/A1-287
LVA	Latvija	Ķīmisko vielu aroda ekspozīcijas robežvērtības (AER) darba vides gaisā 2012
NLD	Nederland	Databank of the social and Economic Council of Netherlands (SER) Values, AF 2011:18
NOR	Norge	Veiledning om Administrative normer for forurensning i arbeidsatmosfære
POL	Polska	ROZPORZĄDZENIE MINISTRA PRACY I POLITYKI SPOŁECZNEJ z dnia 16 grudnia 2011r
SVK	Slovensko	NARIADENIE VLÁDY Slovenskej republiky z 20. júna 2007
SVN	Slovenija	Uradni list Republike Slovenije 15. 6. 2007
SWE	Sverige	Occupational Exposure Limit Values, AF 2011:18
TUR	Türkiye	2000/39/EC sayılı Direktifin ekidir
EU	OEL EU	Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2014

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
MAK	AUS	480	100	480	100

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VLEP	BEL	723	150	964	200
TLV	BGR	710		950	
VEL	CHE	480	100	960	200
MAK	CHE	480	100	960	200
TLV	CZE	950		1200	
MAK	DEU	480	100	960	200
VLA	ESP	724	150	965	200
VLEP	FRA	710	150	940	200
WEL	GBR	724	150	966	200
TLV	GRC	710	150	950	200
GVI	HRV	724	150	966	200
AK	HUN	950		950	
OEL	IRL	710	150	950	200
OEL	NLD	150			
TLV	NOR		75		
NDS	POL	200		950	
NPHV	SVK	480	100	960	
MAK	SWE	500	100	700	150
TLV-ACGIH		713	150	950	200

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC.

Normal value in fresh water	0,18	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,018	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,981	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,0981	mg/kg/d
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,36	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	35,6	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,0903	mg/kg/d

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers.			Effects on workers				
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Inhalation.	859,7 mg/m3	859,7 mg/m3	102,34 mg/m3	102,34 mg/m3	960 mg/m3	960 mg/m3	480 mg/m3	480 mg/m3

TOLUENE

Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
MAK	AUS	190	50	380	100	SKIN.
VLEP	BEL	77	20	384	100	SKIN.
TLV	BGR	150		300		
TLV	CZE	200		500		SKIN.
AGW	DEU	190	50	760	200	SKIN.
MAK	DEU	190	50	760	200	
TLV	DNK	94	25			SKIN.
VLA	ESP	192	50	384	100	SKIN.
TLV	EST	192	50	384	100	SKIN.
HTP	FIN	81	25	380	100	SKIN.
VLEP	FRA	76,8	20	384	100	SKIN.
WEL	GBR	191	50	384	100	SKIN.
TLV	GRC	192	50	384	100	

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GVI	HRV	192	50	384	100	SKIN.
AK	HUN	190		760		
OEL	IRL	192	50	384	100	SKIN.
TLV	ITA	192	50			SKIN.
RD	LTU	192	50	384	100	SKIN.
RV	LVA	50	14	150	40	SKIN.
OEL	NLD	150		384		
TLV	NOR	94	25			SKIN.
NDS	POL	100		200		
NPHV	SVK	192	50	384		SKIN.
MAK	SWE	192	50	384	100	SKIN.
OEL	EU	192	50	384	100	SKIN.
TLV-ACGIH		75,4	20			

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC.

Normal value in fresh water	0,68	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,68	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	16,39	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	16,39	mg/kg/d
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,68	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	13,61	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	2,89	mg/kg/d

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers.			Effects on workers				
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral.	NPI	VND	VND	8,13 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation.	226 mg/m3	226 mg/m3	56,5 mg/m3	56,5 mg/m3	384 mg/m3	384 mg/m3	192 mg/m3	192 mg/m3
Skin.	NPI	NPI	NPI	226 mg/kg bw/d	NPI	NPI	NPI	384 mg/kg bw/d

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
MAK	AUS	221	50	442	100	SKIN.
VLEP	BEL	221	50	442	100	SKIN.
TLV	BGR	221		442		SKIN.
TLV	CYP	221	50	442	100	SKIN.
TLV	CZE	200		400		SKIN.
AGW	DEU	440	100	880	200	SKIN.
MAK	DEU	440	100	880	200	SKIN.
VLA	ESP	221	50	442	100	SKIN.
TLV	EST	221	50	442	100	SKIN.
HTP	FIN	220	50	440	100	SKIN.
VLEP	FRA	221	50	442	100	SKIN.
WEL	GBR	220	50	441	100	
TLV	GRC	435	100	650	150	
GVI	HRV	221	50	442	100	SKIN.
AK	HUN	221		442		SKIN.
OEL	IRL	221	50	442	100	SKIN.
TLV	ITA	221	50	442	100	SKIN.

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OEL	NLD	210		442		SKIN.
TLV	NOR	108	25			SKIN.
NDS	POL	100				
NPHV	SVK	221	50	442		SKIN.
MV	SVN	221	50			SKIN.
MAK	SWE	221	50	442	100	SKIN.
ESD	TUR	221	50	442	100	SKIN.
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN.
TLV-ACGIH		434	100	651	150	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC.

Normal value in fresh water	0,327	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,327	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	12,46	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	12,46	mg/kg/d
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,327	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	6,58	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	2,31	mg/kg/d

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers.			Chronic systemic	Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local		Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral.			VND	1,6 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation.	174 mg/m3	174 mg/m3	VND	14,8 mg/m3	289 mg/m3	289 mg/m3	VND	77 mg/m3
Skin.			VND	108 mg/kg bw/d			VND	180 mg/kg bw/d

CYCLOHEXANONE

Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
MAK	AUS	20	5	80	20	SKIN.
VLEP	BEL	40,8	10	81,6	20	SKIN.
TLV	BGR	40,8		81,6		SKIN.
VEL	CHE	100	25	200	50	SKIN.
MAK	CHE	100	25	200	50	SKIN.
TLV	CYP	40,8	10	81,6	20	
TLV	CZE	40		80		SKIN.
AGW	DEU	80	20	80	20	SKIN.
TLV	DNK	40	10			
VLA	ESP	41	10	82	20	SKIN.
TLV	EST	40,8	10	81,6	20	SKIN.
HTP	FIN	41	10	82	20	SKIN.
VLEP	FRA	40,8	10	81,6	20	
WEL	GBR	41	10	82	20	SKIN.
TLV	GRC	200	50	400	100	
GVI	HRV	40,8	10	81,6	20	SKIN.
AK	HUN	40,8		81,6		
OEL	IRL	40,8	10	81,6	20	SKIN.
TLV	ITA	40,8	10	81,6	20	SKIN.
RD	LTU	40,8	10	81,6	20	SKIN.
RV	LVA	40,8	10	81,6	20	SKIN.

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OEL	NLD			50			SKIN.
TLV	NOR	80	20				SKIN.
NDS	POL	40		80			
NPHV	SVK	40,8	10	81,6			SKIN.
MV	SVN	40,8	10				SKIN.
MAK	SWE	41	10	81	20		SKIN.
ESD	TUR	40,8	10	81,6	20		SKIN.
OEL	EU	40,8	10	81,6	20		SKIN.
TLV-ACGIH		80	20	201	50		

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC.

Normal value in fresh water	0,0329	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,00329	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	0,168	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,0168	mg/kg/d
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,329	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	10	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,0143	mg/kg/d

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers.				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral.	VND	1,5 mg/kg bw/d	VND	1,5 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation.	40 mg/m3	20 mg/m3	20 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	80 mg/m3	80 mg/m3	40 mg/m3	40 mg/m3
Skin.	VND	1 mg/kg bw/d	VND	1 mg/kg bw/d	VND	4 mg/kg bw/d	VND	4 mg/kg bw/d

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
MAK	AUS	275	50	550	100	SKIN.
VLEP	BEL	275	50	550	100	SKIN.
TLV	BGR	275		550		SKIN.
TLV	CYP	275	50	550	100	SKIN.
TLV	CZE	270		550		SKIN.
AGW	DEU	270	50	270	50	
MAK	DEU	270	50	270	50	
TLV	DNK	275	50			SKIN.
VLA	ESP	275	50	550	100	SKIN.
HTP	FIN	270	50	550	100	SKIN.
VLEP	FRA	275	50	550	100	SKIN.
WEL	GBR	274	50	548	100	
TLV	GRC	275	50	550	100	
AK	HUN	275		550		
OEL	IRL	275	50	550	100	SKIN.
TLV	ITA	275	50	550	100	SKIN.
RD	LTU	250	50	400	75	SKIN.
RV	LVA	275	50	550	100	SKIN.
OEL	NLD	550				
TLV	NOR	270	50			SKIN.
NDS	POL	260		520		
NPHV	SVK	275	50	550		SKIN.

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MAK	SWE	250	50	400	75	SKIN.
ESD	TUR	275	50	550	100	SKIN.
OEL	EU	275	50	550	100	SKIN.

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC.

Normal value in fresh water	0,635	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,0635	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	3,29	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,329	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	6,35	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	100	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,29	mg/kg/d

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers.			Effects on workers		
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local
Oral.			VND			
Inhalation.			VND	1,67 mg/kg bw/d		VND
Skin.			VND	33 mg/m3		275 mg/m3
				54,8 mg/kg bw/d		153,5 mg/kg bw/d

METHYL METHACRYLATE

Threshold Limit Value.

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
MAK	AUS	210	50	420	100
VLEP	BEL	208	50	416	100
TLV	BGR	50			
TLV	CZE	50		150	
AGW	DEU	210	50	420	100
MAK	DEU	210	50	420	100
TLV	DNK	102	25		
VLA	ESP		50		100
TLV	EST	200	50	600	150
HTP	FIN	42	10	210	50
VLEP	FRA	205	50	410	100
WEL	GBR	208	50	416	100
TLV	GRC		50		100
GVI	HRV	208	50	416	100
AK	HUN	210		210	
OEL	IRL		50		100
TLV	ITA		50		100
OEL	NLD	205	50	410	100
TLV	NOR	100	25		
NDS	POL	100		300	
NPHV	SVK	210	50	420	
MV	SVN	210	50		
MAK	SWE	200	50	600	150
OEL	EU		50		100
TLV-ACGIH		205	50	410	100

ETHYLBENZENE

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Threshold Limit Value.						
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
MAK	AUS	440	100	880	200	SKIN.
VLEP	BEL	442	100	551	125	SKIN.
TLV	BGR	435		545		SKIN.
TLV	CYP	442	100	884	200	SKIN.
TLV	CZE	200		500		SKIN.
AGW	DEU	440	100	880	200	SKIN.
MAK	DEU	88	20	176	40	SKIN.
TLV	DNK	217	50			
VLA	ESP	441	100	884	200	SKIN.
TLV	EST	442	100	884	200	SKIN.
HTP	FIN	220	50	880	200	SKIN.
VLEP	FRA	88,4	20	442	100	SKIN.
WEL	GBR	441	100	552	125	SKIN.
TLV	GRC	435	100	545	125	
GVI	HRV	442	100	884	200	SKIN.
AK	HUN	442		884		
OEL	IRL	442	100	884	200	SKIN.
TLV	ITA	442	100	884	200	SKIN.
RD	LTU	442	100	884	200	SKIN.
RV	LVA	442	100	884	200	SKIN.
OEL	NLD	215		430		SKIN.
TLV	NOR	20	5			SKIN.
NDS	POL	200		400		
NPHV	SVK	442	100	884		SKIN.
MAK	SWE	200	50	450	100	
ESD	TUR	442	100	884	200	SKIN.
OEL	EU	442	100	884	200	SKIN.
TLV-ACGIH		87	20			

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC.

Normal value in fresh water	1	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	1	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	137	mg/kg/d
Normal value for marine water sediment	137	mg/kg/d
Normal value for water, intermittent release	1	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	96	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	268	mg/kg/d

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers.			Effects on workers				
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral.			NPI	1,6 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation.	NPI	VND	NPI	15 mg/m3	293 mg/m3	VND	NPI	77 mg/m3
Skin.	NPI	NPI	NPI	NPI	NPI	NPI	NPI	180 mg/kg bw/d

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified.

XYLENI: Biological Exposure Indices (IBE): Hippuric Acid in urine: 1.5 g/g creatinina. Sampling time: End of shift. (ACGIH 2014).

ETHYLBENZENE: Biological Exposure Indices (IBE): mandelic acid + phenylglyoxylic acid in urine: 0,7 g/g creatinine. Sampling time: End of shift (ACGIH 2014)
ethylbenzene end-expiratory air: not critical (ACGIH 2014).

8.2. Exposure controls.

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration. Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374).

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.

The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

Consider the appropriateness of providing antistatic clothing in the case of working environments in which there is a risk of explosion.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, wear a mask with a type AX filter, whose limit of use will be defined by the manufacturer (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS.

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties.

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties.

Appearance	liquid
Colour	opalescent
Odour	aromatic
Odour threshold.	0,7 ppm (N-BUTYL ACETATE)
pH.	Not applicable.
Melting point / freezing point.	<-90°C (N-BUTYL ACETATE)

Initial boiling point.	126,2 (1013 hPa) (N-BUTYL ACETATE)
Boiling range.	Not available.
Flash point.	< 23 °C.
Evaporation rate	1 (butyl acetate=1) (N-BUTYL ACETATE)
Flammability (solid, gas)	not applicable
Lower inflammability limit.	1,7 (in air Vol%) (N-BUTYL ACETATE)
Upper inflammability limit.	7,6 (in air Vol%) (N-BUTYL ACETATE)
Lower explosive limit.	1,2 (in air Vol%) (ICSC 0399) (N-BUTYL ACETATE)
Upper explosive limit.	7,6 (in air Vol%) (ICSC 0399) (N-BUTYL ACETATE)
Vapour pressure.	11,2 hPa (T=20°C) (N-BUTYL ACETATE)
Vapour density	4 (air=1) (ICSC 0399) (N-BUTYL ACETATE)
Relative density.	0,970 Kg/l
Solubility	insoluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	2,3 Log Pow (T=25°C) (N-BUTYL ACETATE)
Auto-ignition temperature.	415 (1010 hPa) (N-BUTYL ACETATE)
Decomposition temperature.	Not available.
Viscosity	410 cPs (T = 20 °C)
Explosive properties	not applicable
Oxidising properties	not applicable

9.2. Other information.

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :	63,92 % - 620,03 g/litre.
VOC (volatile carbon) :	44,58 % - 432,44 g/litre.

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity.

10.1. Reactivity.

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE: stable but with the air it may slowly develop peroxides that explode with an increase in temperature.

TOLUENE: breaks down in sunlight.

CYCLOHEXANONE: may condense under the effect of heat to form resinous compounds. Attacks various types of plastic.

N-BUTYL ACETATE: decomposes readily with water, especially when warm.

10.2. Chemical stability.

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions.

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS): stable, but may develop violent reactions in the presence of strong oxidising agents such as sulphuric and nitric acids and perchlorates. May form explosive mixtures with the air.

METHYL METHACRYLATE: may polymerise on contact with: ammonia, organic peroxides, persulphates. risk of explosion on contact with: dibenzoyl peroxide, di-terbutyl peroxide, propionaldehyde. Can react dangerously with strong oxidising agents. Forms explosive mixtures with the air.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE: may react violently with oxidising agents and strong acids and alkaline metals.

TOLUENE: risk of explosion on contact with fuming sulphuric acid, nitric acid, silver perchlorates, nitrogen dioxide, non-metal halogenides, acetic acid, organic nitrocompounds. Can form explosive mixtures with the air. May react dangerously with: strong oxidising agents, strong acids, sulphur (in the presence of heat).

ETHYLBENZENE: reacts violently with strong oxidising agents and attacks various types of plastics. Can form explosive mixtures with the air.

CYCLOHEXANONE: risk of explosion on contact with: hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, heat, mineral acids. Can react violently with oxidising agents. Forms explosive mixtures with the air.

N-BUTYL ACETATE: risk of explosion on contact with: strong oxidising agents. Can react dangerously with alkaline hydroxides, potassium tert-butoxide.

Forms explosive mixtures with the air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid.

Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid all sources of ignition.

METHYL METHACRYLATE: avoid heat, UV rays, oxidising agents, reducing agents, acids and bases.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE: store in an inert atmosphere, sheltered from moisture because it hydrolyses easily.

CYCLOHEXANONE: avoid exposure to sources of heat and naked flames.

N-BUTYL ACETATE: avoid exposure to moisture, sources of heat and naked flames.

10.5. Incompatible materials.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE: oxidising agents, strong acids and alkaline metals.

N-BUTYL ACETATE: water, nitrates, strong oxidising agents, acids and alkalis and potassium tert-butoxide.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, gases and vapours that are potentially dangerous to health may be released.

METHYL METHACRYLATE: when heated to decomposition it releases harsh and irritating fumes and vapours.

ETHYLBENZENE: methane, styrene, hydrogen, ethane.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information.

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification. It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

This product must be handled carefully because of its possible teratogenic effects, which may be toxic and damage the foetus development.

Acute effects: stinging eyes. Symptoms may include: rubescence, edema, pain and lachrymation. Ingestion may cause health problems, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.

Acute effects: contact with skin may cause: irritation, erythema, edema, dryness and chapped skin. Ingestion may cause health disorders, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.

This product contains highly volatile substances, which may cause serious depression of the central nervous system (CNS) and have negative effects, such as drowsiness, dizziness, slow reflexes, narcosis.

This product contains sensitizing substance/s and may cause allergic reactions.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects.

Data refers to the mix:

ACUTE TOXICITY: No data available

SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION: Causes skin irritation (section 3.2 of the safety data sheet)

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/IRRITATION: Causes serious eye irritation (section 3.2 of the safety data sheet)

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION: Contains (section 2.2 of the safety data sheet). May produce an allergic reaction (section 3.2 of the safety data sheet)

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY: No data available

CARCINOGENICITY: No data available

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: May damage the unborn child. (section 3.2 of the safety data sheet)

STOT-SINGLE EXPOSURE: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. (section 3.2 of the safety data sheet)

STOT-REPEATED EXPOSURE: No data available

ASPIRATION HAZARD: not relevant to viscosity values (section 9 of the safety data sheet)

Data relating to substances hazardous mixture:

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XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS): has a toxic effect on the CNS (encephalopathies). Irritating to the skin, conjunctivae, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

ACUTE TOXICITY:

LD50 (Oral).3523 mg/kg Rat (equivalent or similar to EU Method B.1)

LD50 (Dermal).4200 mg/kg Rabbit (Industrial Medicine 39, 215-200, 1970)

LC50 (Inhalation).26 mg/l/4h Rat(equivalent or similar to EU Method B.2)

SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION: Causes skin irritation. (test in vivo, Rabbit, Industrial Medicine 39, 215-200.)

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/IRRITATION: Causes eyes irritation (Draize Test, Rabbit, exposure time 24h)

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION: not sensitizing. (mouse, OECD Guideline 429)

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY: negative, (Mouse, test in vivo, Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 478)

CARCINOGENICITY: negative, (mouse, Equivalent or similar to EU Method B.32)

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: NOEC = 100 ppm (parental systemic toxicity), NOAEC >500 ppm (reproductive and developmental toxicity) (Rat, Equivalent or similar to EPA OPPTS 870.3800)

STOT-SINGLE EXPOSURE: May cause respiratory irritation. (Environmental Toxicology and Pharmacology, Vol 14, pp 129-137)

STOT-REPEATED EXPOSURE: Causes damage to organs: central nervous system, liver and kidneys, through prolonged or repeated exposure, (Rat, Metodo OECD Guideline 408).

ASPIRATION HAZARD: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. (Annex VI, REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008).

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL ACETATE: the main way of entry is the skin, whereas the respiratory way is less important owing to the low vapour tension of the product. Concentrations above 100 ppm cause eye irritation, nose and oropharynx. At 1000 ppm disturbance in the equilibrium and severe eye irritation is observed. Clinical and biological examinations carried out on exposed volunteers revealed no anomalies. Acetate produces greater skin and ocular irritation on direct contact. No chronic effects have been reported in man.

ACUTE TOXICITY:

LD50 (Oral).8530 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal).> 5000 mg/kg Rat

TOLUENE: it has a toxic effect on the central and peripheral nervous system (with encephalopathies and polyneuritis). Irritating to the skin, conjunctivae, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

ACUTE TOXICITY:

LD50 (Oral).5580 mg/kg Rat, equivalent or similar to (EU Method B.1 (Acute Toxicity (Oral)))

LD50 (Dermal).> 5000 mg/kg Rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation).28,1 mg/l/4h Rat, equivalent or similar to (OECD Guideline 403)

SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION: Causes skin irritation. Toluene is moderately skin irritating. The skin irritation potential of toluene was assessed in 7 rabbits according to EU method B4. (Annex VI, REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/IRRITATION: Toluene is not irritating to the rabbit eye, ACCORDING TO (OECD Guideline 405)

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION: Toluene was not a skin sensitizer ACCORDING TO (EU Method B.6 (Skin Sensitisation))

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY: TEST IN VIVO: No evidence of genotoxicity. The study was negative, as all chromosomal aberrations observed were in the range of the spontaneous background. TEST IN VITRO: Negative with and without metabolic activation, test equivalent or similar to (EU Method B.13/14) (Mutagenicity - Reverse Mutation Test Using Bacteria)

CARCINOGENICITY: Not carcinogenic. Survival and tumour incidence were unaltered in male and female rats exposed to toluene vapour for up to two years. Non-neoplastic changes were found in the nasal cavity, forestomach and kidney. According with (OECD Guideline 453)

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Suspected of damaging the unborn child via inhalation. Male and female rats were exposed to toluene vapour. Toluene showed no effects on fertility in rats, however, decreased sperm count was reported at 2000 ppm (90 days, 6 h/day). The NOAEC for this effect was 600 ppm (2261 mg/m³). Toluene exposures up to 1200 ppm do not induce adverse effects on the behaviour of rat offspring exposed during late embryonic and foetal development. (Annex VI, REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

STOT-SINGLE EXPOSURE: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. (Annex VI, REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

STOT-REPEATED EXPOSURE: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. May cause damage to central nervous system via inhalation. inhalation: Toluene does not cause adverse effects in the rat following inhalation exposure to 300 ppm for up to 24 months. The NOAEC for chronic systemic or local toxicity in this study was 300 ppm (1131 mg/m³). (Annex VI, REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

ASPIRATION HAZARD: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. (Annex VI, REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008).

ETHYLBENZENE: like the benzene homologues, may exert an effect on the CNS with depression, narcosis, often preceded by dizziness and accompanied by headache. It is irritating to the skin, conjunctivae and respiratory apparatus.

ACUTE TOXICITY:

LD50 (Oral).3500 mg/kg Rat (standard acute method)

LD50 (Dermal).15354 mg/kg Rabbit (standard acute method)

LC50 (Inhalation).17,8 mg/l/4h Rat (standard acute method)

N-BUTYL ACETATE: in humans the substance's vapours cause irritation to the eyes and nose. In the event of repeated exposure, there is skin irritation, dermatosis (with dryness and flaking of the skin) and keratitis.

ACUTE TOXICITY:

LD50 (Oral).10760 mg/kg Rat (Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 423)

LD50 (Dermal).14112 mg/kg Rabbit (Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 402)

LC50 (Inhalation).5,3 mg/l/4h Rat (Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 423)

SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION: non-irritating (Rabbit, Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 404)

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/IRRITATION: non-irritating (Rabbit, OECD Guideline 405)

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION: No data available

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY: negative, test in vivo (Read-across from supporting substance, OECD Guideline 474, GLP)

CARCINOGENICITY: No data available
 REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: no teratogenic effect. NOEC (fertilità) = 2000 ppm, NOAEC (developmental toxicity) = 750 ppm, NOAEC (systemic toxicity) = 750 ppm. (Rat, OECD Guideline 416, GLP)
 STOT-SINGLE EXPOSURE: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. (Annex VI, REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)
 STOT-REPEATED EXPOSURE: NOAEC = 500 ppm (Rat, EPA OTS 798.2450)
 ASPIRATION HAZARD: No data available.

CYCLOHEXANONE

ACUTE TOXICITY:

LD50 (Oral).1890 mg/kg study report 1966

LC50 (Inhalation).> 6,2 mg/l/4h Rat, (study report 1979)

SECTION 12. Ecological information.

No specific data are available for this product. Handle it according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Do not contaminate soil and waterways. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation. Please take all the proper measures to reduce harmful effects on aquifers.

12.1. Toxicity.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

LC50 - for Fish. 2,6 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss (OECD TG 203)
 Chronic NOEC for Fish. 1,3 mg/l 56d Oncorhynchus mykiss (Appl. Sci. Branch, Eng. Res. Cent. Denver, CO: 15p.)
 Chronic NOEC for Crustacea. 1,17 mg/l 7d Ceriodaphnia dubia (Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety 39, 136-146)

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

LC50 - for Fish. 134 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss (OECD Guideline 203)
 EC50 - for Crustacea. 500 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna (EU Method C.2)

TOLUENE

LC50 - for Fish. 5,5 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus kisutch,
 EC50 - for Crustacea. 3,78 mg/l/48h Ceriodaphnia dubia, according to (US EPA 600/4-91-003)
 Chronic NOEC for Fish. 1,4 mg/l Oncorhynchus kisutch
 Chronic NOEC for Crustacea. 0,74 mg/l Ceriodaphnia dubia, according to (US EPA 600/4-91-003)

ETHYLBENZENE

LC50 - for Fish. 4,2 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss, according to (OECD Guideline 203)
 EC50 - for Crustacea. 2,4 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna, According to EPA method F
 EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants. 5,4 mg/l/72h Selenastrum capricornutum, according to (U.S. EPA.1985 Federal register, Volume 50, Number 188)

CYCLOHEXANONE

LC50 - for Fish. 527732 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas, in according or similar to (OECD guideline 203)

N-BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 - for Fish. 18 mg/l/96h Pimephales promelas (Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 203)
 EC50 - for Crustacea. 44 mg/l/48h Daphnia sp. (Publication, 1959, no guideline followed)
 EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants. 648 mg/l/72h Desmodesmus subspicatus (Umweltbundesamt - German Federal Environment Agency)
 Chronic NOEC for Crustacea. 23 mg/l Daphnia magna, 21 d (Read-across from supporting substance, OECD Guideline

211)

12.2. Persistence and degradability.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Readily biodegradable: 83% in 28 days (Metod OECD TG 301 D).

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Solubility in water. mg/l 100 - 1000 Handbook of aqueous solubility data.

Rapidly biodegradable.

OECD Guideline 301 F, GLP

METHYL METHACRYLATE

Solubility in water. 15300 mg/l

Rapidly biodegradable.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water. > 10000 mg/l

Rapidly biodegradable.

(OECD Guideline 301 F, GLP)

TOLUENE

Solubility in water. mg/l 100 - 1000

Rapidly biodegradable.

ETHYLBENZENE

Solubility in water. mg/l 1000 - 10000

Rapidly biodegradable.

ISO 14593-CO2-Headspace Test, GLP

CYCLOHEXANONE

Solubility in water. mg/l 0,1 - 100

Rapidly biodegradable.

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Solubility in water. mg/l 1000 - 10000

Rapidly biodegradable.

OECD Guideline 301 D

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water. 3,12 American Chemical Society, Washington DC

BCF. 25,9 Appl. Sci. Branch, Eng. Res. Cent. Denver, CO: 15p.

METHYL METHACRYLATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water. 1,38

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water. 1,2

TOLUENE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water. 2,73

BCF. 90

ETHYLBENZENE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water. 3,6

CYCLOHEXANONE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water. 0,86

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water. 2,3 a 25 °C (Metodo OECD TG 117)

BCF. 15,3

12.4. Mobility in soil.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Partition coefficient: soil/water. 2,73 equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 121

METHYL METHACRYLATE

Partition coefficient: soil/water. 0,94

CYCLOHEXANONE

Partition coefficient: soil/water. 1,18

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: soil/water. < 3

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment.

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.

12.6. Other adverse effects.

Information not available.

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations.

13.1. Waste treatment methods.

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

SECTION 14. Transport information.

14.1. UN number.

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 1263

14.2. UN proper shipping name.

ADR / RID: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (Contens: XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS), n-BUTHYL ACETATE, TOLUENE, ETHYLBENZENE, 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE)

IMDG: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (Contens: XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS), n-BUTHYL ACETATE, TOLUENE, ETHYLBENZENE, 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE)

IATA: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (Contens: XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS), n-BUTHYL ACETATE, TOLUENE, ETHYLBENZENE, 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es).

ADR / RID: Class: 3 Label: 3

IMDG: Class: 3 Label: 3

IATA: Class: 3 Label: 3



14.4. Packing group.

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: II

14.5. Environmental hazards.

ADR / RID: NO

IMDG: NO

IATA: NO

14.6. Special precautions for user.

ADR / RID: HIN - Kemler: 33 Limited Quantities: 5 L Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
Special Provision: -

IMDG: EMS: F-E, S-E, Limited Quantities: 5 L

IATA: Cargo: Maximum quantity: 60 L Packaging instructions: 364

Pass.: Maximum quantity: 5 L Packaging instructions: 353
 Special Instructions: A3, A72, A192

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code.

Information not relevant.

SECTION 15. Regulatory information.

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture.

Seveso category. P5b FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006.

Product.

Point *3. Liquid substances or mixtures fulfilling the criteria for any of the following hazard classes or categories set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:*
 (a) hazard classes 2.1 to 2.4, 2.6 and 2.7, 2.8 types A and B, 2.9, 2.10, 2.12, 2.13 categories 1 and 2, 2.14 categories 1 and 2, 2.15 types A to F;
 (b) hazard classes 3.1 to 3.6, 3.7 adverse effects on sexual function and fertility or on development, 3.8 effects other than narcotic effects, 3.9 and 3.10;
 (c) hazard class 4.1;
 (d) hazard class 5.1.

Point *40. Substances classified as flammable gases category 1 or 2, flammable liquids categories 1, 2 or 3, flammable solids category 1 or 2, substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases, category 1, 2 or 3, pyrophoric liquids category 1 or pyrophoric solids category 1, regardless of whether they appear in Part 3 of Annex VI to that Regulation or not.*

Contained substance.

Point.	48	TOLUENE Reg. no.: 01-2119471310-51
Point.	20	DIBUTYLTIN DILAUATE Reg. no.: 01-2119496068-27

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH).

None.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH).

None.

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:

None.

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None.

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None.

Healthcare controls.

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

VOC (Directive 2004/42/EC) :

Special finishes.

VOC given in g/litre of product in a ready-to-use condition :

Limit value: 840,00

VOC of product : 710,00

15.2. Chemical safety assessment.

No chemical safety assessment has been processed for the mixture and the substances it contains.

SECTION 16. Other information.

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquid, category 3
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity, category 2
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage, category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitization, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 3
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

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H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Regulation (EU) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
 2. Regulation (EU) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
 3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of the European Parliament
 5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
 - Handling Chemical Safety
 - INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
 - Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
 - N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
 - ECHA website

Istituto Superiore di Sanità (ISS) – Archivio Preparati Pericolosi

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Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety

laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.
Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

Training for workers:

Worker training should include content, updates and duration depending on the risk profiles assigned to the business sectors they belong.

Classification according to Regulation (EC) Nr. 1272/2008

Flam. Liq. 2, H225
Repr. 2 , H361d
Eye Irrit. 2, H319
Skin Irrit. 2, H315
STOT SE 3, H336

Classification procedure

Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method